

MAP AND PROFILE OF THE COLORADO RIVER AQUEDUCT

AQUEDUCT FACTS

The Colorado River Aqueduct is the largest domestic water supply system in the world. It extends across the entire state of California, and will deliver a thousand million gallons of water a day. Its water supply will be made available only to cities and areas now in or later to be permitted to annex to The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. To these cities and areas the Aqueduct will provide an abundant, dependable and everlasting supply of good water.

THE DISTRICT

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a political subdivision of the State of California. It is composed of thirteen cities in Los Angeles and Orange counties. It was organized in 1928 in accordance with the provisions of an Act adopted by the State Legislature in 1927. Its purpose and function is to plan, finance, construct, and operate an aqueduct to deliver water from the Colorado River to each of the cities in the District.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

The District is governed by a Board of Directors with each city in the District being represented by at least one director. No one city may exercise more than 50 per cent of the voting power. The chief administrative and engineering officer of the District is Frank E. Weymouth, General Manager and Chief Engineer.

NEED OF WATER

Southern California is a semi-arid region. Its average rainfall is 15 inches annually, far less than is required for dependable agricultural development, to say

nothing of the needs of modern industrial cities.

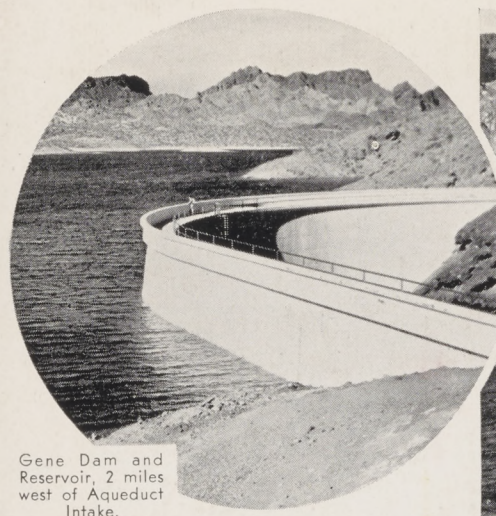
For many years the water users on the Southern California Coastal Plain have been pumping out of underground reserves and using an average of 200,000,000 gallons of water per day more than Nature or man has been replacing. The result is a steady and dangerous depletion of local water resources. A large and dependable supply of additional water urgently is required to sustain present development and to insure future growth. The only available source of such a water supply is the Colorado River.

THE AQUEDUCT

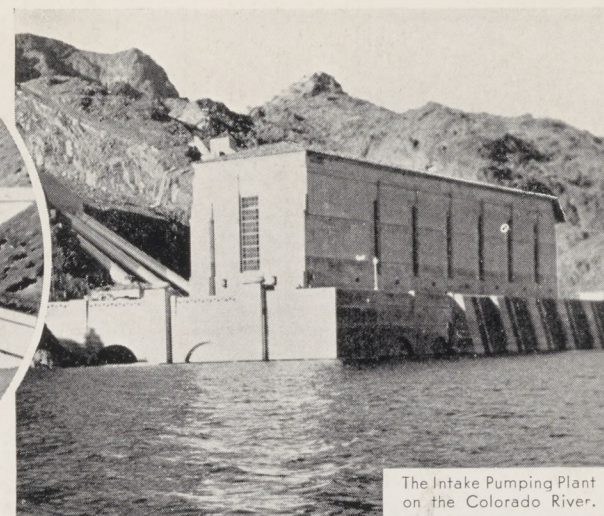
First Colorado River Aqueduct surveys and studies were started in 1923 by the City of Los Angeles under direction of William Mulholland. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, established in 1928, continued and completed these investigations and plans. In September, 1931, the voters of the thirteen District cities, by a majority of five to one, authorized a bond issue of \$220,000,000 to finance the cost of the Aqueduct. Aqueduct construction work was started in December, 1932. Funds required to meet engineering and construction costs have been obtained by sale of bonds to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. First water was delivered into the Aqueduct by Intake pumping plant on January 7, 1939.

Construction of the main line of the Aqueduct was completed on October 14, 1939. At that time the last concrete was placed on the transition structure connecting the West Portal of the San Jacinto tunnel with the Casa Loma siphon.

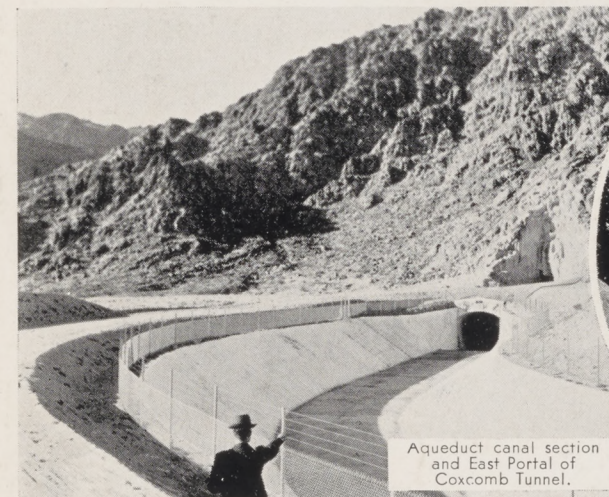
Actual cost of Aqueduct construction is \$20,000,000 less than the original estimates.



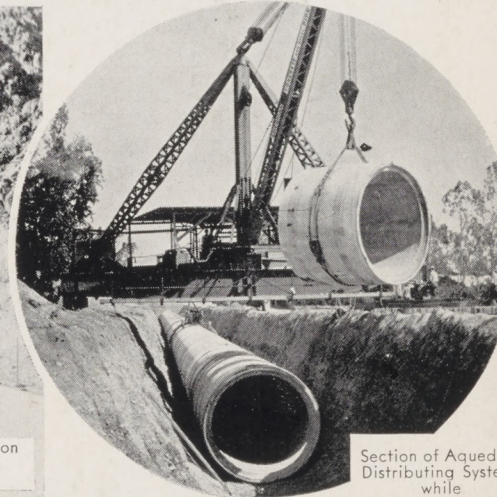
Gene Dam and Reservoir, 2 miles west of Aqueduct Intake.



The Intake Pumping Plant on the Colorado River.



Aqueduct canal section and East Portal of Coxcomb Tunnel.



Section of Aqueduct Distributing System, while under construction.

THE AQUEDUCT OF THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Aqueduct Features

Parker Dam	
38 Tunnels, totaling	108 miles
Concrete lined canals	63 miles
Concrete covered conduits	55 miles
Inverted siphons	29 miles
Distributing mains	134 miles
Power transmission line from Boulder Dam to five pumping plants, 237 miles in length, operating at 230,000 volts.	

Length, 392 miles. Capacity, 1,500 second feet, or approximately one billion gallons daily.

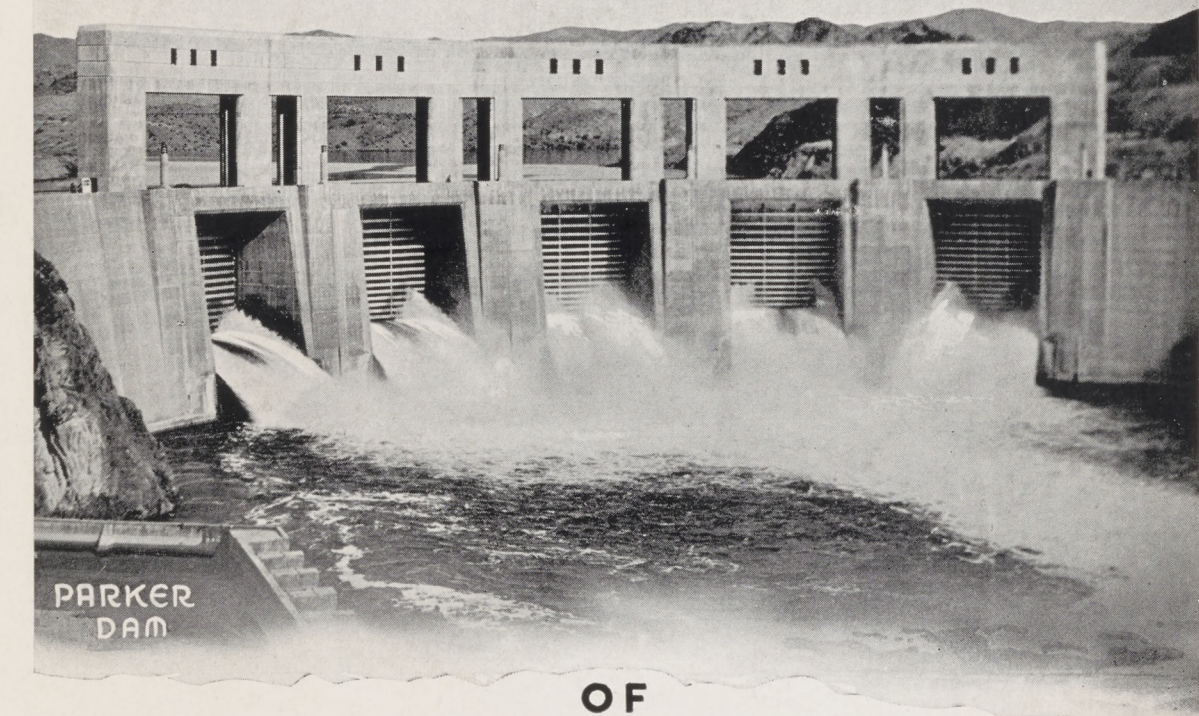
By January, 1941, or in about a year, the distribution system of the Aqueduct is expected to be ready to deliver Colorado River water to the 13 District cities. This water will be soft and filtered, and of a quality unexcelled in Southern California.

January 1940

DISTRICT CITIES AND DIRECTORS

W. P. WHITSETT, <i>Chairman</i>	FRANKLIN THOMAS, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	S. H. FINLEY, <i>Secretary</i>
ANAHEIM E. P. Hapgood	LOS ANGELES Otto J. Emme	LONG BEACH W. M. Cook
BEVERLY HILLS Arthur Taylor	PASADENA Perry H. Greer	PASADENA Franklin Thomas
BURBANK James L. Norwood	SAN MARINO Louis S. Nordlinger	SAN MARINO John H. Ramboz
COMPTON Warren W. Butler	D. W. Pontius	SANTA ANA John R. Richards
FULLERTON Walter Humphreys	John R. Richards	SANTA ANA S. H. Finley
GLENDAL Herman Nelson	V. H. Rossetti	SANTA MONICA Arthur P. Creel
	W. P. Whitsett	TORRANCE Charles T. Rippey

WATER FOR THE THIRTEEN GOLDEN CITIES



PARKER DAM

OF THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES			
ANAHEIM	COMPTON	LONG BEACH	SANTA ANA
BEVERLY HILLS	FULLERTON	PASADENA	SANTA MONICA
BURBANK	GLENDAL	SAN MARINO	TORRANCE